

SUBJECT No. 67.

The Sringeri Circular.

Messrs. H. Krishna Sastry, Krishna-
rajpete Taluk; C. Narasimhaiya,
Heggaddevankote Taluk; N.
Rajagopala Iyengar, the Bar
Association, Mysore; S. Krishna-
swami Rao, Mysore Taluk, and
M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Mysore
University.

Mr. H. Krishna Sastry.—The subject is for the withdrawal of the Sringeri Circular.

First Member of Council.—Read the Circular. There are two paragraphs in the circular. The first refers to recognition which will be granted if the departmental rules relating to it are satisfied. Grants will not be given to schools started as a protest. This is the second point. Does your subject refer to the first part or the second? Government cannot make any distinction among the subjects of the State if schools are started as a protest against its orders. Government cannot help such schools with grant-in-aid.

Mr. C. Narasimhaiya.—I think Government are not justified in bringing this policy into effect in a sacred place like Sringeri to start with. If a separate school is started to suit their conveniences and to uphold their traditions, it cannot be construed as a protest. And as such I do not think it is reasonable to refuse help to such schools and I think it is not good policy to force on the people a reform which they do not like. For instance, in Chamrajnagar a separate school has been started. The new school is flourishing very well and yet no grant-in-aid is given and it has not been recognised, and this school is in a much better condition than the Government school where there are only 8 boys attending.

Third Member of Council.—What is being said of Chamrajnagar does not apply to Sringeri. The Sringeri School was inspected by me and is in a very good condition.

Mr. C. Narasimhaiya.—It is under the contemplation of Government to increase the number of schools in the State and there is no reason why Government should not recognise the schools started by private agency. I pray that Government will see their way to recognise such schools and to help them wherever possible.

Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer.—When the Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Rajah brought a question before the Legislative Council to introduce our policy in the Madras presidency Government declined to move in the matter. I think it is better if Government keep aloof from such questions as the Madras Government did. When Panchamas are to be admitted to these schools there will be none to attend the schools except the Panchamas. I had much difficulty to admit a dozen of the Panchamas to any of the schools in the Bangalore City, when the Gangamachery Panchama School run by the Missionaries was abolished. Let those who have no objections to admit them do so, but I wish it must not be forced on others. Even in Durbars and social gatherings, this distinction is observed. The Government Order under discussion should, I think, be modified.

* *Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya.*—Panchamas are themselves put to difficulties on account of the Circular. Separate schools started for them would have flourished while the schools to which they are forced became unpopular. I need not refer in detail to the relations existing between Adi Dravidas and other Non-Brahmins in Madras. It is a mistake to suppose that Brahmins alone oppose the admission of Panchamas. Special schools may be opened for Panchamas.

Mr. G. Paramasivaiya.—When the principle of admitting Panchamas to all schools is not objected to, its enforcement in Sringeri cannot be open to objection.

Mr. Karnick Krishna Murti Rao.—Government should not interfere in matters of religious prejudices.

Mr. V. Shamaiengar.—Panchamas should not be forced to the schools and thus make them unpopular.

Dewan.—We cannot go behind the orders already passed but the question of granting aid to denominational schools is under consideration.

Mr. Abbas Khan.—I object to the term “National School” being given to a school from which Panchamas are excluded. There is no objection to grants being given to Brahmin Schools. Schools started with disloyal motives and in defiance of Government Orders should not be given grants. The National School at Mysore was inefficient.

Mr. C. Narasimhaiya.—We protest against such expressions as disloyal, etc., used by certain members. Such expressions are open to objection.

Mr. Doraswami Iyengar.—We started schools to suit our local conditions and social customs. Our school at Chamrajnagar has been in existence for 3 years. The results of our public examinations are good. Our school has been established at considerable cost. Our school has not been recognised.

First Member of Council.—Recognition is permitted by rules. Individual cases may be brought to the notice of Government.

(*Vide.*—Dewan’s concluding remarks in Appendix G.)

SUBJECT No. 68.

Scholarships to Backward Classes.

Messrs. D. Vonkarappa, Shikarpur Municipality; A. Srikantappa, Dodballapur Municipality and G. Paramasivaiya, the Lingayet Education Fund Association, Bangalore.

Mr. A. Srikantappa.—The scholarships allotted to some of the communities are not utilised in the same district. A larger number of scholarships are awarded to small communities while a smaller number is awarded to larger communities. The scholarships of a particular district may be used for that district only.

Mr. G. Paramasivaiya.—The number of scholarships should be increased. The cost of living nowadays is Rs. 30 or 40 for a family of two souls. The allotment of one lakh of rupees should be increased to three lakhs.